The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7129 號十二百壹千七第 日八念月八年辰庚緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2ND, 1880. 六拜禮 號二月十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 1, MALAGA, German steamer, 1,045, Pauls, Foochow 29th September, Tea.—RUSSELL & Co.

October 1, MENMUIR, British steamer, 2,000, W. Ellis, Foochow 29th Sept., Tea.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

October 1, PALADIN, British steamer, 897, Parker, from Canton, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

October 1, PATROCLUS, British str., 1,680, White, London 14th August, and Singapore 25th September, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

October 1, TRITON, German bark, 550, Kolesen, Hamburg 18th May, General.—MEYER & Co.

October 1, YOTTUNG, British steamer, 286, Scott, Swatow 30th Sept., General.—KWOK ACHEONG & SONS.

October 1, CONQUEST, British steamer, 318, Thos. Hamlin, Haiphong 28th Sept., and Hoihow 30th, General.—CHINESE.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 1ST.

Paladin, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Channel Queen, Brit. bark, for Newchwang.
Venice, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Esmeralda, British steamer, for Manila.
Aurora, British bark, for Bangkok.
Sumida Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

October 1, ED. GRESSIER, French bark, for Newchwang.
October 1, QUINTA, German steamer, for Singapore.
October 1, SOUTH AMERICAN, Amer. ship, for San Francisco.
October 1, JOHN HINRICH, German bark, for Whampoa.
October 1, HERMINE, Swed. bark, for Honolulu.
October 1, CHINKIANG, British steamer, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Malaga*, str., from Foochow.—1 European.
Per *Yottung*, str., from Swatow.—Captain Kennett and 150 Chinese.
Per *Patroclus*, str., from London, &c.—Mrs. Poignand and family, Captain McClure, and Mr. Nesbit, and 350 Chinese.
Per *Conquest*, str., from Haiphong, &c.—86 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Paladin*, str., for Shanghai.—11 Chinese.
Per *Channel Queen*, for Newchwang.—2 Chinese.
Per *Esmeralda*, str., for Manila.—75 Chinese.
Per *Sumida Maru*, str., for Kobe.—Captain Carr, Lieutenants Mayne and Goodrich, and 6 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The German steamship *Malaga* reports left Foochow on the 29th instant, and very fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Patroclus* reports left London on the 14th August, and Singapore on the 25th instant, and had light variable winds and fine weather.

The British steamship *Conquest* reports left Haiphong on the 28th instant at 5.30 a.m.; arrived in Hoihow at 11 a.m. on the 29th. Left Hoihow on the 30th at 4 a.m.; arrived in Hongkong on the 1st instant at 5 p.m., and had light Easterly winds and fine weather throughout.

The American steamship *Ping-on* reports left Haiphong on the 27th instant, Pakhoi on the 28th, Hoihow on the 29th, and Macao on the 30th, and had fine weather throughout. Left the steamer *Conquest* in Haiphong. Passed the German steamer *Wells* off Hainan Head on the 29th.

The British steamship *Menmuir* reports left Foochow at 3.30 p.m. on the 29th Sept. Passed White Dogs at 8 p.m., and Lamocks at 4 p.m. on the 30th, and arrived in Hongkong on the 1st instant at 10 a.m. Had bad weather in Foochow on the 28th, all work in shipping suspended in consequence. Experienced severe gale after leaving Hongkong for Foochow on the night of the 23rd from the N.E. with heavy sea; barometer fell to 29.65.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(For last Mail's Advices.)

Glenagles (s.)	Foochow	July 29
Glamis Castle (s.)	Hankow	July 29
Achilles (s.)	Hankow	July 29
Glenagles (s.)	Foochow	July 30
Cairnemuir (s.)	Hankow	July 30
Hesperia (s.)	Shanghai	July 30
Parnass	Manila	Aug. 1
Francisco	Swatow	Aug. 2
Hazel Holme	Formosa	Aug. 2
Tuscar (s.)	China Ports	Aug. 4
Santa Rosa	Manila	Aug. 7
Orient	Formosa	Aug. 8
Malabar (s.)	Hankow	Aug. 12
Anchises (s.)	China Ports	Aug. 12
Tibre (s.)	Hankow	Aug. 14
Gwalior (s.)	Shanghai	Aug. 14
Glenorchy (s.)	Shanghai	Aug. 16
Electra (s.)	China Ports	Aug. 20
Glenroy (s.)	Foochow	Aug. 21
Lydia	Swatow	Aug. 23
Menelaus (s.)	China Ports	Aug. 24
Centurion	Swatow	Aug. 24
Galley of Lorne (s.)	Hankow	Aug. 25

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date).

Orion	Cardiff	May 31
Vale of Doon	Antwerp	June 5
Dr. Petermann	Cardiff	June 10
Oldbridge	London	June 15
Valparaiso	Cardiff	June 16
Gold Hunter	Cardiff	June 21
Hotspur	Hamburg	June 22
Importer	Penarth	June 28
Adolph	Hamburg	July 2
Weser	Penarth	July 5
Bells of Oregon	Cardiff	July 5
Solidor	Cardiff	July 14
Charlton (s.)	London	July 17
John P. Best (s.)	Antwerp	Aug. 1
Urinja	Cardiff	Aug. 15
Diomed (s.)	Liverpool	Aug. 16
John Nicholson	London	Aug. 19
Yangtsé (s.)	Marseilles	Sept. 3
Ava (s.)	Marseilles	Sept. 19

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

None.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [29

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,
Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.
It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bonâ fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, or from the different Agents.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated 7th and 18th March, 1848.
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP ..... £8,200,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:
LONDON, MARSEILLES, LYONS, NANTES, BOURBON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI, MELBOURNE, SAN FRANCISCO, HONGKONG, HANKOW, FOOCHOW.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the world, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.
E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.
20th May, 1879. [10

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.
GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [12

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
In accordance with instructions received from the Board of Directors, the HONGKONG BRANCH of this BANK will be CLOSED on the 30th September. Messrs. TURNER & Co. will act as the BANK'S AGENTS at this Port.
R. HORNE BOYD, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1880. [1527

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CAPITAL ..... £800,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £190,000.
Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 % PER ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCE.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
FOR 3 MONTHS, 3 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 6 MONTHS, 4 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 12 MONTHS, 5 % PER ANNUM.
WILLIAM FORREST, Manager.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1880. [968

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND .....1,600,000 of Dollars.
COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK.
Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.
Adolf André, Esq. H. Hoppius, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. W. S. Young, Esq.
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
9] Hongkong, 16th August, 1880.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AND COMMISSION AGENT,
57, WYNDHAM STREET.
Sept. 15] HONGKONG. [1579

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS of the ELLIOTTS METAL COMPANY, Birmingham, for Hongkong and China.
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1880. [1474

G. FALCONER AND CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.—
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FOR SALE.
DICTIONNAIRE CHINOIS—FRANCAIS ET LATIN,
By M. DE GIGNES.
1 vol., strongly bound, and in excellent condition.
Apply to LEONG AHIT, *Daily Press* Office.

FOR SALE.
CUTLER, PALMER'S CELEBRATED WINES AND COGNAC.
Price List on application.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [33

FOR SALE.
CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874, "WEISSLACK."
$20 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$19 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1880. [67

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
MR. THOMAS GIBB WILLIAMSON has been authorized to SIGN our FIRM in Hongkong from this date.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1880. [1m1575

NOTICE.
WE have This Day established a BRANCH of our FIRM in Hongkong, and have authorized Mr. P. Z. MARTIN to SIGN the NAME of our FIRM.
M. MARTIN & Co., (of Calcutta).
Hongkong, 20th September, 1880. [1519

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. WILLIAM HOMFRAY FULLER DARBY to SIGN the NAME of our Firm in Hongkong and China.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1880. [1m1448

TO BE LET

TO LET.
THE "EYRIE," VICTORIA PEAK, with immediate Possession for remainder of the summer months.
The BASEMENT of "FAIRLEA," 5 Rooms and Garden.
LARGE and SMALL GODOWNS at FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS. Also STORAGE for Timber, &c., on Water side.
DAVIS & Co.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1880. [1439

TO LET.
FIRST FLOOR and GROUND FLOOR of HOUSE No. 4, PRAYA EAST (known as the Blue House). Possession on the 1st of October.
Also,
The HOUSE opposite the WANCHI PIER, Marine Lot No. 29, containing 8 Rooms, &c., &c., with Gas and Water laid on; Immediate Possession.
Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1880. [1426

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.
Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns, under European supervision; and VESSELS DISCHARGED alongside the Wharf on Favourable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be LET.
919] MEYER & Co.

TO LET.
THE TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, STANLEY STREET, lately in the occupation of the Temperance Hall.
The DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 31 and 33, WELLINGTON STREET.
OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS, now in the occupation of the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, with strong Room attached; also other OFFICES and CHAMBERS in the same building.
Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1880. [41

TO LET.
NO. 8, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing 8 Rooms and Out-houses.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1880. [214

TO LET.
ON Marine Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.
Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1879 [1417

TO-LET,
A BUNGALOW, VICTORIA PEAK, with every accommodation and Tennis Lawn; Possession about middle of October. Terms moderate.
Apply to J. G. SMITH & Co., 5, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1880. [1526

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [13

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1432

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1879. [19

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
Position of the Company at the close of the last financial year, the 30th April, 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... $1,000,000.00.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... $300,000.00.
RESERVE FUND ..... $425,000.00.
BALANCE UNDIVIDED ..... $70,278.43.
DIVIDEND paid to Shareholders, 20 % per Annum.
DIVIDEND paid to ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF BUSINESS 25 % on the Amount of their Contributions.
The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, payable at any of its Agencies.
Contributory Dividends are PAYABLE TO ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF BUSINESS WHETHER THEY ARE SHAREHOLDERS OR NOT.
E. GOLDSMITH, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1880. [327

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. ROGERS, now on a visit to Shanghai, will return to Hongkong early in the winter as usual.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1880. [92

CHAS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, AND OPTICIANS,
Have been appointed Sole Agents for VOIGTLANDER and SOHN'S Celebrated MARINE GLASSES, OPERA GLASSES, and TELESCOPES.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1880. [1435

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 5th October, 1880, at TWO P.M., at the Residence of Mr. J. M. HANLON, Nos. 2 and 4, Hollywood Road, the whole of the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
comprising:—
Maroon Rep-covered Drawing-room SUITE, TABLES, CHAIRS, CHIMNEY GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, OLEOGRAPHS, CHRONOS, and GASALIERS.
Extension DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST SETS, GLASS WARE and PLATED WARE.
Double and Single IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, WARDROBE with PLATE GLASS DOOR, TOILET TABLE and GLASS, and WASHSTANDS.
A COTTAGE PIANO.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1880. [1545

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.
TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by Private Sale), on
MONDAY,
the 11th day of October, 1880, at THREE P.M., on the Premises, by
Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer,
Under the directions of the Mortgagee, pursuant to a power of Sale reserved in an Indenture of Mortgage,—
ALL that ONE UNDIVIDED MOIETY or Half Share of and in all that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate, lying, and being at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong abutting on the North side thereof on First Street, Syingpoon, and measuring thereon Fifty-two and a half feet, on the South side thereof on Second Street, Syingpoon, and measuring thereon Fifty-two and a half feet, on the East side thereof on a close registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot Number Six Hundred and Thirty-one, and measuring thereon One Hundred and Five feet, and on the West side thereof on a close registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot Number Six Hundred and Twenty-nine, and measuring thereon One Hundred and Five feet; which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole Five Thousand Five Hundred and Twelve square feet, and is registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 630, with the substantial and well built PREMISES thereon, held under a Crown Lease dated the 24th day of August, 1861, for a term of Nine Hundred and Ninety-nine years, to be computed from the 26th day of December, 1860, subject to the payment of an Annual Crown Rent of $72.80, and to the usual covenants and conditions in the Crown Lease.
For further Particulars of the Property and Conditions of Sale, apply to
BRERETON AND WOTTON,
Mortgagee's Solicitors,
29, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong;
or, to the Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1880. [1504

FOR SALE.
KEROSINE OIL, DEVOE'S and PRATT'S American LAGER BEER.
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1880. [1124

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [30

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.
GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.
PROF. HERMAN'S WORLD-RENOWNED VERMIN DESTROYER!
Which is known to be Far Superior to Anything yet discovered for killing Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Blight and Insects on Plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, &c., &c.
This preparation has been applied with great success against the Insects that attack the Coffee Plants, and would doubtless be equally efficacious with the Tea Plants.
SOLD IN PACKETS.
At One Shilling per packet; or six Packets for 5s.
The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread anywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.
MANUFACTORY—
Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, City of London, England.
The above discovery has gained for Professor Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Testimonials.
AGENTS IN HONGKONG:—
Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & Co.;
Mr. W. CRUICKSHANK, Victoria Dispensary.

T. ALGAE AND COMPANY,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
34] 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

STEAM LAUNCHES always ready for TOWING VESSELS to Sea or in Harbour.
TOWAGE to WHAMPOA.
Rates cheaper than any other Firm, varying according to size of Launch.
Captains are invited to call personally.
Detention of the Launches will be charged $15 per day for Large, and $10 for Small. Not responsible for delay through accidents to machinery.
SING LEE,
37, TUNG MAN LANE.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.
The Rev. R. G. SOPER, B.A. (London University), receives a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN at "The Grove," Hoylake, near Liverpool.
A Sound Education is combined with home comforts and domestic care. Pleasant House and Grounds, in a most healthy locality at the sea side.
TERMS.—60 GUINEAS PER ANNUM, exclusive of extras. Special Arrangements for the Holidays. Reference kindly permitted to R. C. WILCOX, Esq. [ff

A FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
By Appointment to H.E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, H.E. Admiral RYDER, and H.I.H. The GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA, having returned from his tour to Peking and the Northern Ports, has now the satisfaction to offer a LARGER CHOICE, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire. A Panorama of HONGKONG, and Views of the surrounding country, including KIUNGCHOW, have recently been added to the above.
IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.
D. K. GRIFFITH holds authority to SIGN.
STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.
A GUNBOAT'S NEW BOILER, 20-HP. (nominal); its shell is ½-inch Plate, best Lowmoor Iron; it has been tested to 180 lbs. to the square inch pressure; never been used.
A VERTICAL BOILER, 10-H.P. (nominal); is nearly new.
2 8-H.P. BOILER, with Return Tubes.
1 4-H.P. VERTICAL BOILER, with Galway's Patent Tubes.
1 1-H.P. STEEL BOILER.
2 TAYLOR'S PATENT 10-H.P. DOUBLE-CYLINDER DONKEY ENGINES, fitted with Pulley for driving Machinery.
2 10-H.P. STEAM-LAUNCH ENGINES.
1 1-H.P. ENGINE and PUMP.
A Powerful JIB-CRANE, 3 Powerful CRAB WINCHES, a NEW CAST IRON SAW BENCH and 3 CIRCULAR SAWS, a NEW DOUBLE WOOD LATHE, 8 8-tons SCREW LIFTING JACKS, a NEW GRINDING STONE (5½ feet in diameter, by 12 inches wide), A PATENT COPPER COOKING APPARATUS and CONDENSER, 2 Boxes TAPS and DIES, 5 CRANK BRACES, 10 RATCHET BRACES, 5 DRILLING POSTS, a quantity of ENGINEER'S, BOILERMAKER'S, and BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, 5 TUBE EXPANDERS, 10 STEAM WHISTLES, 12 STEAM PRESSURE GUAGES, 10 SALTER'S SPRING BALANCES, 11 STEAM INDICATORS, 1 AZIMUTH COMPASS and BINNACLE STAND, 3 WALKER'S PATENT LOGS, about 2,000 lbs. FUNNELLING, 12 PULLEYS and SHAFTINGS, 3 ANCHORS, 300 Fathoms CHAIN CABLE, 2 New IRON BUOYS (6 ft. by 4), 6 Coils CHARCOAL WIRE ROPE, 5 Coils Russian HEMP ROPE.
A GATLING GUN, 2 NEW WROUGHT IRON RIFLED BREECH-LY GUNS (24-Pounders), about 10 tons Staffordshire Best BAR IRON.
And
A Consignment of HUBNER'S PAINTS and OILS, comprising ZINC, WHITE LEAD, BLACK and RED PAINTS, and OXIDE PAINT, RAW and PALE BOILED OIL, and ENGINE OIL.
For Particulars, apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1880. [1502

JUST LANDED,
EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAOUADDY,"
AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
An Invoice of very superior and genuine HAVANA CIGARS from the Manufactory of Messrs. VILLAR Y VILLAR,
"REGALIA DE LA REINA," "PRINCIPES," and "PRINCESAS," in Boxes of 100 each.
Also,
Direct from the "Grands Magazins du Louvre:"
LADIES' Handsome and Richly Trimmed HATS and BONNETS. CHILDREN'S HATS and CAPS. FICHU'S MUSLIN CRAVATS, TIES, COLLARS, and CUFFS—all of the latest styles.
A variety of highly Scented PERFUMES, TOOTH BRUSHES, BATH and TOILET SPONGES, SCISSORS, NECESSAIRES, SCENT BOTTLES, &c., &c.
Also.
An Invoice of a great variety of highly Scented "ORIZA" PERFUME, HAIR OIL, POMADE, VIOLET POWDER, DENTIFRICE, TOILET SOAPS, &c., &c., &c.
ECA DA SILVA & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1880. [1528

FOR SALE.
FIVE THOUSAND NEW REMINGTON RIFLES.
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1880. [1533

L. ROSE & Co.'S CELEBRATED LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [847

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

DYNAMITE, FUSES, DETONATORS, &c., from
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., LIMITED, GLASGOW.
can be had in any quantity on application to
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Agents.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1880. [429

FOR SALE, CHEAP.
A FEW EXCELLENT VILLA BUILDING PLOTS on BONHAM ROAD, on Leases of 999 years, at a nominal Crown Rent.
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Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1880. [1196

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PRIME RIFLES and SALOON RIFLES, CARTRIDGE CASES, and RE-LOADING CAPS, Good NAVY COCOA, &c., &c.
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Hongkong, 18th August, 1880. [1455

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MUNTZ'S PATENT YELLOW METAL SHEATHING, ALL SIZES; and COMPOSITION NAILS, in Lots to suit Purchasers.
G. R. LAMMERT,
Peddar's Whaff Buildings.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1880. [1255

NOW ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1879.
PRICE TEN DOLLARS.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, January, 1880.

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HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.
DEETJEN & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1877. [1094

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S
CLARETS, at $13½, $9, $8, $7, $6, and $4½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
SHERRIES, at $10½, $9½, $9, and $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $13½ PER CASE OF 2 DOZEN PINTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $12½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
HOCK, at $9 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
BRANDIES, *** **** and ****, at $7½, $8½, $10, and $11 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
Detailed Price Lists on application to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1880. [28

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THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE.
By DR. DEVAN,
With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICES:—
In Paper Wrapper $1.50
Neatly Bound $2.00
Apply at the Daily Press Office.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S. "PATROCLUS," FROM LONDON.
SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 8th instant for shipment per steamer "ORESTES."
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1880. [1582

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PATROCLUS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 2nd October, 1880.
Goods undelivered after the 8th October, 1880, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1880. [1563

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE GERMAN BARK "TRITON," FROM HAMBURG.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense by
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1880. [1581

STEAMSHIP "JAPAN," Captain T. S. GARDNER, FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.
THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on board after the 5th October will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.
Consignees are hereby informed that any Claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 11th October.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1880. [1w1570

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "OCEANIC,"
from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
CHAS. H. HASWELL, JUN., Agent.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1880. [1567

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship "GLENARTNEY"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the godowns of the Undersigned whence delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-DAY.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 3rd October will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1880. [1w1547

FROM LONDON AND PORTS OF CALL.
THE Steamship "BENGLOE"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON TO-DAY, the 27th instant.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 4th October will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1880. [1543

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship "HAKON ADELSTEN,"
Captain Bergh, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned whence delivery from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 1st of October will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1880. [1w1544

STEAMSHIP "SINDH."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "GANGE,"
from London, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risks at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before THREE P.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 2nd October, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1880.

GERMAN BARK "DOROTHEA," FROM HAMBURG.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1880. [1509

AMERICAN SHIP "CORA," FROM ANTWERP.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
Consignees are also informed that before delivery can be obtained they will be required to sign the Average Bond.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1880. [1058

INTIMATIONS.

FOR HOIHOW, PAKHOI, AND HAIPHONG.
THE Steam

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c.,

FOR 1880,

With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY").

This Work, the ONLY one of the kind in China or Japan, is now in the

EIGHTEENTH YEAR

in its existence, and is NOW READY for SALE

It has been compiled from the MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a Directory and as a Work of Reference on Commercial Matters.

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Daily Press Office, 13th January, 1880.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,

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AERATED WATER MAKERS,

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NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [31

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 2ND, 1880.

In view of the much superior class of Chinese houses which are now gradually replacing the tinder-dry structures which covered so large a part of the town, the great fire of Christmas, 1878, can hardly be regarded as an unalloyed misfortune. These great disasters often lead to great improvements, and architecturally the city of Victoria has been a considerable gainer by the fire before mentioned. The new houses are noticeable for their greater solidity of construction, the larger use of glass for the windows, and the better proportions of the rooms. There is not the same amount of flimsy timber about them as in the old houses. While, however, the new structures are, generally speaking, more substantial than the ones they have replaced, they are also much loftier and consequently any fire in them would be less easily controlled by the fire engines. Still the old domiciles are undoubtedly highly combustible, and had the recent fire in Circular Pathway occurred a few days earlier, during the prevalence of dry northerly winds, it would in all probability have spread much farther than it did, and might perhaps have carried off the Central School. This would have compelled the Government to hasten on with the new building. At the fire referred to above the Insurance engine and Volunteer Fire Brigade did the main work for its extinction. The Government engines were considerably later in getting to work, while the new one, the excellence of which was vaunted by the GOVERNOR in Council, was a melancholy spectacle, standing useless in the middle of the road. It is little good obtaining new engines if we have no water to feed them with. The dry season is now close upon us and the water supply of the Colony is as inadequate as ever, both for domestic purposes and for the extinction of fires. Should any great misfortune overtake the city like that of Christmas, 1878, the Authorities will be distinctly responsible and ought to be made to bear the loss, whatever it may be. As one small measure of precaution—the very least they can take—the Government are bound to insist upon the removal of the timber platforms erected on the roofs of numbers of Chinese houses for drying purposes, but which in the event of a large fire on a windy day could not fail to spread the area of disaster immensely. There is no occasion to go far to seek for these erections; they abound in the most thickly populated portions of the city.

A good deal of interest was at one time excited by the schemes which TING JIH-CHANG, when Futai of Fohkien, devised for the improvement and development of the resources of Formosa. It was hoped and believed that some real and solid progress would result from the efforts of the reforming and energetic Futai. But with the close of TING's administration all attempts to move out of the usual Chinese rut seem to have been abandoned, and little permanent effect has been produced by the measures inaugurated by him. A Chinese traveller, just returned from Formosa, has given the benefit of his observations in the island to the *Sin-pao*, to the following effect: Ever since the Japanese expedition to Formosa, the authorities there have, he says, been labouring to open up the country, that is, to extend Chinese authority and cultivation among the uncivilised aborigines. As will be remembered, TING JIH-CHANG invited emigration from the maritime portions of Kwangtung and Fohkien, and the Formosan authorities despatched a Taotai, some officers, and a body of troops to the frontier to protect the colonists, but these proved to be few in numbers, and the taxation from the ground they reclaimed did not suffice to support the force and it was recalled, the aborigines being allowed to resume their lands. These lands are fertile, and the region abounds in coal and iron. The *Sin-pao's* informant is of opinion that if suitable officials were to be despatched to Formosa they might succeed in civilising the savages and making them amenable to law. A large number have, he adds, already accepted Chinese rule. This is rather surprising, we must confess, all previous reports agreeing in pronouncing the Formosan natives as bitterly hostile to Chinese rule and cherishing an ineradicable prejudice against the governing race. Time, however, does, we know, soften these prejudices, and races do amalgamate, or at least learn to live together in harmony. We doubt, however, whether even with the introduction of a conciliatory policy, as recommended by the Chinese traveller, the aborigines could be "trained to fight the Japanese, if necessary." Moreover there is never likely to be any such necessity, unless it be of China's own making. The Japanese Government do not covet Formosa, or they would not have so readily withdrawn their troops from it, and it is a great mistake to impute such intentions to them. They had a distinct grievance when they despatched a force to Formosa, and only withdrew on the assurance of receiving full satisfaction for the wrong done to Japanese subjects. It were well both for China and Japan that that little difference should be buried in oblivion. The Chinese have possession of the island and should do their best to extend and consolidate their authority over its entire area. But it is doubtful whether much advancement is being made in this or any other direction in Formosa. Things are allowed to stagnate, and improvements are abandoned in their most initial stage. What, for instance, has become of the plant and rolling stock of the little Woosung Railway? It is still rotting and spoiling, we believe, in the dirt at Takao, and will speedily become altogether valueless, unless the materials are being utilised for other purposes. In any case the fate of the little line is a significant indication of the innate dislike of the mandarins to any radical departure from established custom, and a proof that even in an outlying dependency innovations cannot be readily introduced.

We are informed that His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria will preach in the Cathedral at the Morning Service (11 a.m.) to-morrow.

News from Foochow, received yesterday, is to the effect that on Tuesday last the weather was so bad at that port that all shipping work had to be suspended.

The annual course of musketry instruction for the 27th Inniskillings commenced yesterday. D Company, in command of Captain Hare, went over to Kowloon on Thursday and will remain there until the company has finished its course, a period of about two weeks.

As play on the Cricket Ground in its present soft condition, from the result of the constant rain, would injure it greatly, the committee have decided to postpone the opening match until next Friday and Saturday, by which time it is hoped a little sun and wind will have made it all right.

On Thursday night at the Seamen's Home a stabbing affray occurred amongst the seamen in that institution. Two men named Warren and England had a quarrel, which ended in a knife or knives being used, and in the struggle Warren was wounded in the chest, while his opponent received a kick on one of his eyes and a stab in the thigh. Both men had to be taken to the hospital, where they are now lying.

About three weeks ago a Chinaman was charged before the Hon. M. S. Tonnochy and sentenced to one year's imprisonment for a common assault during which assault a knife was used. Yesterday Mr. Wotton applied to the same magistrate for a re-hearing on the grounds that the prisoner ought not to have been convicted, if convicted at all, of a common assault, but of an assault with intent, and then the magistrate could only fine the prisoner and give him six months' or commit him for trial. The hearing was adjourned.

The following vessels have passed Anjer from Hongkong:—September 3rd, American ship *W. H. Macy*, Captain Macy, for New York; 6th, British barque *William Ritson*, Captain Brough, for Monte Video; 13th, American three-masted schooner *Abiel Abbot*, Captain Chase, for New York. From Manila, September 14th American ship *Bullion*, Captain Reed, for London; and 15th, British barque *Hants County*, Captain Dunbar, for Boston. The British barque *Victoria Cross*, Captain Sweedie, passed Anjer on the 15th ultimo, bound to Yokohama.

Some months ago a semi-official paper published at St. Petersburg announced that it was the intention of the Russian Government to continue to send war-vessels to the Pacific Station as fast as they could be got ready, in view of the situation in regard to China, till the number had reached twenty-five of all classes. The arrival in Eastern waters of the *Strelok* has made up the proposed complement; and the following list, classified, will show a numerous but by no means strong fleet from a fighting point of view:—*Abreek* (gunboat), *Africa* (cruiser), *Asia* (cruiser), *Askold* (corvette), *Craysser* (corvette), *Djigit* (gunboat), *Duke of Edinburgh* (frigate), *Ermak* (transport), *Europa* (cruiser), *General-Admiral* (frigate), *Gornostai* (gunboat), *Minin* (ironclad), *Morge* (gunboat), *Naésdnick* (corvette), *Nerpa* (gunboat), *Opretschenik* (cruiser), *Plastoon* (corvette), *Prince Pogarsky* (frigate), *Rasboynik* (corvette), *Shemtchug* (corvette), *Sobol* (gunboat), *Strelok* (corvette), *Tongous* (gunboat), *Westnik* (cruiser), *Zabiaca* (corvette). It will thus be seen that the Russian fleet in the waters of the Far East is composed of one ironclad, three frigates, eight corvettes, five cruisers, seven gunboats, and one transport. Taken altogether this fleet possesses a much stronger armament than power of resistance to heavy ordnance, and a good many of them—certainly those denominated "cruisers"—depend more on their steam than their guns for bringing them safely out of a brush with an enemy.

"Pioneer" is informed that his letter would occupy more than a column of our space which we cannot devote to the subject of a "Railway to the Peak." We have already consigned several communications on this topic to the "basket," as it is sheer folly to discuss a work that will never be carried out—at least a railway to the Peak can only be looked forward to as coincident with the millennium, certainly not while "Banks" are 62 prem. and "Sugars" $178 per share—and not because of the difficulties arising from the physical features of the island; for that matter engineering science has arrived nowadays to such a pitch in overcoming nature's obstacles that we believe a railway could be made from Canton to Cronstadt; but a railway to the Peak could never pay working expenses, let alone interest on capital invested, and the Hongkong community of all others would be the last to put down their dollars for such a palpably absurd undertaking. "Pioneer" is quite wrong in supposing that the European residents here will ever increase (there are fifteen more one year than another and twenty less the next, and so it slightly fluctuates); as a fact there are more Portuguese and Chinese clerks and others at present filling situations at one time held by Europeans than ever there were, and the commerce of the Colony is quietly and gradually drifting into the hands of native merchants, who are more numerous every year; and they not only acquire all the increase of business as it comes, but get into the lines once entirely in the hands of foreigners. We have always regarded the discussion of this railway as the "enormous gooseberry" of the season, and those who indulge in it as visionaries and dreamers.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[PER EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE.]

LONDON, September 29th.

ANOTHER ASSASSINATION IN IRELAND.

Lord Mountmorres has been shot dead at Clonbur by assassins.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA AND MONTENEGRO.

England and Russia are disposed to give military aid to Montenegro.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

The annual meeting of the shareholders in the above Society was held yesterday afternoon. There were present:—Hon. P. Ryrie (Chairman), Messrs. H. Hoppius, F. D. Sassoon, H. L. Dalrymple, A. P. McEwen, W. H. F. Darby, H. H. Nelson, D. McCulloch, T. G. Williamson, W. K. Hughes,—Anderson, J. H. Cox, J. T. Chater, J. A. Mossly, T. Jackson, H. Smith, A. Coxon, H. N. Mody, and N. J. Ede (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, in rising to propose the adoption of the report, I don't think it is necessary for me to say much, and the attendance of to-day being so small makes it still less necessary for me to do so. We have a small meeting, but I think you generally find that when shareholders have had the accounts before them for a few days and find them satisfactory they feel satisfied with what they have seen, and think all is going on right, and therefore they stop away. I don't think I have anything particular to remark about the report. It is a fairly good one, and I think you will observe the business for the present year, so far as it has gone, is very satisfactory. You will observe it is proposed with the remaining portion of 1879 to pay a second bonus of three per cent. and a second dividend of $8.60 per share, after adding a sum of $9,876.74 to the reserve fund. I may state that the claims still to be paid have been very carefully estimated and the sum left I think will be found sufficient to meet them. With these remarks, gentlemen, I propose the adoption of the report and that the accounts be passed.

Mr. NELSON seconded.

Carried unanimously.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. MCCULLOCH, the retiring directors, Messrs. F. D. Sassoon and A. P. McEwen, were re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN—As you will see in the report, gentlemen, we have to regret the departure of Mr. Lowcock from this colony. At the same time we have elected Mr. W. H. F. Darby to fill his place, and I hope his election as one of the directors will meet with your approval.—(Applause.) I propose that Mr. Darby's election to this board be confirmed.

Mr. HUGHES seconded.

Carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. HOPPIUS, seconded by Mr. WILLIAMSON, Messrs. J. H. Cox and R. Innes were re-elected auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said he had only further to announce that the bonus and dividend would be payable on Monday. If any gentleman had anything to say about the affairs of the society he invited him to do so.

No remarks being offered, the meeting terminated.

POLICE COURT.

1st October.

BEFORE THE HON. M. S. TONNOCHY.

STEALING A COPPER PAN.

Li Asui, a coolie, charged, on remand, with stealing a copper pan, value about $1, from on board the steamer *Indus*, was brought up for identification, and P.S. 123 proved that he had been in gaol for six months' imprisonment with hard labour and six hours' exposure in the stocks, for stealing a basket of clothing from a woman at a fire last year.—Sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour the first and last fourteen days in solitary confinement.

BEFORE THE HON. NG CHOY.

CREATING A DISTURBANCE.

Chun Asu, a rice pounder, was fined $3, in default fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour, for creating a disturbance in Bonham-strand-West, on the previous evening, in front of the Opium Farmer's establishment.

LARCENY.

Chau Aming pleaded guilty to stealing an opium pipe, value seventy cents, the property of one Foo Apo, an opium seller.—Sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

STEALING PORK.

Chun Asing, a coolie, and an old offender, admitted picking up a piece of pork outside a pork stall and refusing to give it up because, as he said, he did not know who the owner was.—Sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

BREACH OF OPIUM ORDINANCE.

Fung Ayon was charged by P.S. Campbell with being in possession of a quantity of prepared opium without a permit from the Opium Farmer on the 30th ultimo.

Chang Amuk, a blacksmith, proved having bought opium from the prisoner at his house, No. 48, Stanley-street, on several different occasions, and P.S. Campbell proved executing a warrant and finding a large tin containing ten taels of opium covered with rice and hid away, a pillow box with five earthenware pots and two horn boxes of prepared opium, and five empty tins and two earthenware pots, all of which were concealed.

His Worship fined the prisoner $50, in default two months' imprisonment for retailing opium, and $25, in default one month's imprisonment for being in possession of prepared opium without a permit.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING BY A EUROPEAN.

The case of George Warren, charged with cutting and wounding one Alex. England, on the 20th ultimo, was remanded until the 8th instant, as both the complainant and prisoner are in hospital, the former with a wound in the chest, and and the latter with a bruised eye and a wound in the thigh.

IMPORTING COUNTERFEIT COIN.

U Asing, a silversmith, and Chau Alin, a coolie, were charged, on remand, by Inspector Lindsay with importing counterfeit coin into the colony on the 24th instant.

The case was further remanded until Monday next.

SHANGHAI.

A proclamation has been issued by District Magistrate Moh, to the effect that owing to the hardness of the times, consequent on years of famine, the pawnbroking establishments are to charge the usual rate of interest for one year at the rate of ten months to the year; that is, that interest paid for five months is to be reckoned as if paid for six, and interest paid for ten months is to be reckoned as if paid for an entire year.

Colonel Wang being responsible for the care of the city gates of Shanghai, issued a proclamation against the storing of firewood near the gates, apprehensive of a conflagration, which was immediately followed by a fire at a wood-dealer's near the West Gate, which destroyed some houses. He has now issued another proclamation, conjointly with the civil Magistrate, against the re-building of wood hongs under penalty of severe punishment, which perhaps means a fine periodically inflicted.—Information has reached the gallant Colonel, as stated in another proclamation, that cattle are killed at Pootung. Inasmuch as cattle-killing is detrimental to agriculture, it is forbidden by the highest provincial authorities, as well as by law, and he will send soldiers through the country on the other side of the river who shall deal with the delinquents. Having received this intimation, the delinquents aforesaid know how to prepare for visits from the sons of Mars. Past offences will be compounded for, and intended transgressions accommodated under dispensations; thus Pootung will be relieved of a certain amount of lucre, and the military chest at Shanghai eased a bit.

At the Mixed Court on the 24th ultimo, before the Chinese Magistrate Chêa and Mr. J. R. Coulthard, British Assessor, only one of the eight Chinese "furniture lottery" agents, against whom warrants had been issued for disobedience to the order of the court last week, put in an appearance. The other seven had informed those who served the warrants that they were only the employés of a Portuguese named Do Rozario. As the warrants were issued against the proprietors of the establishments only, their Chinese servants could not be compelled to attend the court. The native who did appear, however, stated in evidence that he was employed to transact his business by Señor A. M. de Oliveira, the Interpreter at the Spanish Consulate. At the top of one of the tickets he had for sale, were the words in English "October, 1880." The rest of the ticket was printed, in Chinese, except that about two-thirds of the way down, between lines drawn above and below were the words "Oliveira and Co., Honan Road, No. 42;" and over this had been stamped in red ink the name "A. M. de Oliveira." The name was surrounded by a red line. The Magistrate expressed the opinion that it was to be regretted that a Consular Interpreter should be engaged in business of this kind, and said that he would ask the Taotai to communicate with the Consul for Spain on the subject.—An American expressed a wish to sue a Chinaman named Shun Kee for the sum of $27 for the use of his name under which the enterprising native had been selling lottery tickets. The Assessor referred him to his own Consulate-General.

From the *Peking Gazette* the following is translated:—Governor-General Tso Tsung-t'ang reports a death by torture inflicted by General Pih Lien-kwei. That officer discovered, on the road, the body of a murdered man, whereupon he ordered two soldiers to accompany him in search of the murderer. Entering a house occupied by an uncle and nephew, he saw a rusty sword hanging up. The iron rust he mistook for blood, and charged the murder on one of the inmates. They denied the accusation, but the General fixed on the nephew as guilty, and ordered him to be manacled and led to head-quarters for examination, which included torture. An accused who would escape torture must confess. The prisoner in this instance resolutely refused, notwithstanding the cruelties inflicted on him, to acknowledge the commission of a crime of which he was innocent. His contumacy incensed the brutal General, who ordered the sword to be put in the fire, and when the implement was duly heated, he had the miserable youth stripped and seared. Under such excruciating torture he was willing to confess anything for merely a moment's respite. When he admitted the false accusation, he received one hundred blows for his previous obstinacy. Soon, however, there were indications of relief from the friendly intervention of death. The Magistrate and a doctor had time to see the unhappy man before he expired; but the tragedy ends not here, for as soon as the uncle heard of the occurrence, he also died. The Governor-General, in reporting the case, exonerates the deceased of the charge brought against him, and points out that the General has been guilty of a capital offence, but owing to his high rank he commits it to the consideration of His Majesty. The Board of Punishments has the affair under consideration.

BANGKOK.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

21st September.

The festivities of the King's birthday commenced on the 19th instant and will not conclude until the 23rd, and perhaps not even then. On Sunday night the ships in the stream were most brilliantly illuminated and the Palace and public buildings were a blaze of light. On Monday, the Royal Museum was thrown open to the foreign community from three to six and was thronged by our principal residents. The whole establishment was in splendid order and reflects the highest credit upon Mr. Alabaster, under whose superintendence it has been placed. About five o'clock the braying of trumpets and the National air from the band announced the advent of the king, and a few moments afterwards His Majesty entered the room and exchanged greetings with the leading foreigners present. To General Halderman (the U.S. Consul), as the latest addition to the Consular and Diplomatic Corps, His Majesty was particularly cordial, conversing in English, which he speaks readily and fluently. To-day at noon the officials, foreign and native, pay their respects to His Majesty at the Grand Audience Hall, and in the evening the birthday ball comes off at the Iramon Palace, to which six hundred invitations have been sent out. Thermometer only 92—splendid weather for dancing.

PORT DARWIN.

MARGARET RUSH, 10th August.

Matters are remarkably quiet on the new rush. The European population is getting smaller gradually. They have satisfied themselves that there is no use sinking deep holes down the flat, and a good many have left for other places where they are certain of getting a little gold. The McKinlay, I think, is the favourite, and between here and there is any amount of auriferous country untried. Nuggety ground was never a poor man's diggings, as fine gold is not evenly distributed in it, and the chance of a prize stands at long odds. The Chinese are still drawing a few prizes in the lottery, but the average yield of gold is said by the Chinese bosses to be falling off. They are not, however, always to be depended on for truth, and the coolie miners are becoming careful about divulging their returns. A miner found a nugget on Saturday morning, but neither the police nor your correspondent could ascertain its weight. A storekeeper, however, towards evening informed me that it weighed between fifty and sixty ounces clean.

The majority of the new arrivals by the *Thales* reached the rush during the week, and one of the new chums dropped on a twenty-ounce nugget before he had been two hours at work.

A Chinese boss informs me that "old miner no good, new chum welly good. Old miner always looking for gutter, and never find it. New chum sink any place, side of hill or gully, all the same, and he find nugget."

The order for the Chinese storekeepers to remove from the eastern side of Canton-street has not been carried out. It would be strange if it were in cases where the occupiers under miners' rights had possession before the claims were marked off. The Chinese require to be governed by a tight rein, but until special legislation is enacted for them they are entitled to the benefit of the laws in existence.

Mr. Johnston, of Port Darwin Camp, has purchased Bridge Creek Hotel, with the intention of removing it to the rush. He is now putting up an extensive building with all expedition, and rumour saith that Mr. Griffiths will shortly follow suit. Mr. Mather has opened the first store on the place.

Packing by Chinese will shortly be abandoned. Mr. Burkitt has a horse and dray engaged at his new slaughter yard, which has just been completed by Messrs. Broadstock and Ingham. Mr. Johnston runs a spring dray regularly from Port Darwin Camp. Mr. O'Tool brought in yesterday a buggy with two horses. When Mr. Cruikshank has finished a complect of cuttings over the Margaret River, there will be a regular traffic with teams. Three miles of the road towards the rush is perfectly level and very lightly timbered.

The news about the reimposition of duties has created quite a sensation, but the sensation applies only to the one item—the export duty of five shillings an ounce on gold. There seems to be some mystery about it. The word "export" ought to imply that there is no duty in shipping to Adelaide, but the bank in the meantime charges the five shillings, with the understanding that if the bill does not pass the Upper House it will be refunded. The storekeepers, following suit, have reduced the price of gold from £3 8s. to £3 3s. This presses on the miner to the extent of 5s. an ounce, and they have consequently remonstrated by holding meetings on the various fields. On Tuesday last a meeting of European miners was held at the Mining Exchange Store, for the purpose of protesting against the new imposition on gold, and on the motion of Mr. Stretton, seconded by Mr. Quirk, the following telegram was agreed to be forwarded to the Hon. the Minister for the Territory:—"At meetings held on the goldfields the European miners respectfully protest against an export duty of five shillings an ounce on gold shipped to Adelaide and the Southern Colonies. The miners have no objection to the duty if applicable only to shipments north to Hongkong and China, but they consider a duty south oppressive on the European. The charges, with the duty, through the bank, now amount to nine shillings an ounce, and the petitioners humbly pray that you will use your influence to have the duty rescinded. W. S. Mather, chairman." Mr. Stretton was the principal speaker. He considered the duty altogether too heavy on the miner, and that the Government ought to supply an assayer gratis, so that full value could be obtained for the gold. He also expressed an opinion that if this duty were imposed, all quartz reefing would be put a stop to. The next day the following telegram was received from the Hon. the Minister for the Territory in reply:—"To W. S. Mather, chairman of meeting. Your protest against the export duty on gold forwarded in your telegram of yesterday, shall have the careful reconsideration of the Cabinet." The prevailing opinion here is that the rice could bear more than a half-penny while the gold duty might be merely nominal, for the purpose of obtaining correct returns of the gold exported.—*Northern Territory Times.*

NORTH-CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of this Society was held at Shanghai on the 21st September, under the presidency of Mr. Hippesley. There was a fairly good attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and passed, the CHAIRMAN said he understood Dr. Macgowan had some information he wished to impart to the members.

Dr. MACGOWAN then rose and said—The remarks I have to make are desultory on geographical, bibliographical, philological, and hygienic subjects of interest. I may preface my geographical remarks by alluding to the visit to China of one of the greatest explorers of Africa. I should say this, for I allude to Sir Samuel and Lady Baker. Pasha Baker, if the expression may be allowed, is never at rest if not on the wing, else we might have had the honour of his company and that of his heroic companion this evening. You have all read Colonel Yule's account of the protracted controversy which has existed respecting the Sanpo; whether it is an affluent of the Brahmapootra, or some other stream, as the Irrawaddy. All Anglo-Indian geographers are now in accord on that question, regarding the main river of Thibet and the great river of Assam as the same, although there remains about one hundred miles to be explored before that can be demonstrated. But now another doubter arises. Mr. Chiang, a Chinese traveller and explorer, has lately travelled in Thibet, and declares that the Sanpo does not join the Brahmapootra. He appears to have satisfied himself of this from enquiries which he made in eastern Thibet. If his statement, which was published in the Taotai's official paper, is calculated to throw doubt on Colonel Yule's summing up of the case, I am able to neutralise that by information respecting the missing link 100 miles long, which seems to leave it no longer an open question. Abbé de Godins, who, it is known, has spent the greater part of his life on the confines of Thibet, and who is a medallist of the French Geographical Society, informs me that a Lama reported to him that he (the Lama) had descended the Sanpo until he came to a great fall over which that river pursued its southerly course. So much for that portion of the mysterious stream. On the other hand, the Abbé tells me that a French missionary ascended the Brahmapootra to the point at which the Lama's journey terminated. This, at least, is strong confirmatory evidence of the identity of the two rivers. Colonel Harman progress to send the exploring pundit to cast logs into the Sanpo at the lowest point to which access can be found, and to have a look-out kept for them in Upper Assam.

A word about the Chinese explorer. His object was to visit the various countries of India, *viâ* Thibet, probably those conterminous with Thibet, Ladakh, Nepaul, and Bhotan, and States that desire information about the Middle Kingdom. He did visit these countries, but he was not allowed to pursue his Thibetan journey beyond Lassa. He was turned back from the Holy City, and only found his way by retracing his steps and taking the road which Margary opened to Burmah. This shows with what jealousy the passes on the south and west of that forbidden land are guarded. This traveller was imperially commissioned, and made the attempt under the auspices of the great Governor-General of Szechuen, Ting Pao-chên. A disadvantage under which China labours in the absence of a periodical Press, is that a long period elapses after the appearance of a new book before it becomes widely known. At the examinations, all who attend are in the way of obtaining information on this subject. Others hear of new works by letters from friends or from booksellers, yet these processes are slow in the extreme. Foreigners consequently find it impossible to be *au courant* with the progress of Chinese literary culture. It will probably be news to many to learn that a work of exceptional interest has lately been issued at Shanghai by a resident scholar. It is entitled "A Peerless Patriot Record." The author is Mr. Yuen, a grandson of the greatest poet which this dynasty has produced, and brother of the Shanghai Magistrate, who, when the city fell into the possession of a band of ruffians, arrayed himself in his robes of office, awaited their coming, and calmly received death at their hands. There is a temple in the city dedicated to this devoted officer, by whose image is also an image of his faithful dog, which howled by the side of his master's corpse, and he starved himself to death. His brother, the author of the book in question, [illegible] whose record he has courageously made, was for a brief period familiar to foreign residents in China. They have forgotten him, but his memory is piously embalmed in the hearts of all the Chinese race, and will be so to the remotest generation in the opinion of the author. I need not advert to the dynastic aspects of the tragedy of Wu K'o T'u; they are sufficiently known. But I cannot refrain from dwelling a moment on the last act of that tragedy which Mr. Yuen has been the first to make known. His page on that subject reads like one in the best periods of Roman history. The fearless Censor decided to immolate himself as near to the Imperial Mausoleum as possible, and on the day appointed for the interment of the late Emperor and ill-fated Empress, he parted with his family, first distributing gifts and mourning apparel. He started alone on a journey of several days until he reached a Taoist temple near the Imperial Tombs. While awaiting the day of his immolation, he occupied himself in writing, burning what he wrote, the communications being addressed to the departed Emperor. On the day of the Imperial burial he wrote to his wife and son not to come to his funeral nor to visit his grave, but to proceed to the cultivation of their farm in Kansu. They were not to enquire who sold the poison, there being no one to blame. He carefully sealed the document that contained his protest against a wrong which the *manes* of the late Emperor were to suffer, making such a disposition of that remarkable testament that it could not but come before the Empresses. He gave directions to the priests about his coffin and funeral, and took the poison. His last duty now remained to be performed. He sat down to write a farewell letter to his two grandsons. Here his fortitude failed him. He laid down his pencil and wept for a long time, and was only moved to task by indications of the action of the poison. He wrote the letter and expired. On this last scene the author remarks that he is reminded of a passage in the Book of Rites, which says that "The man of principle cherishes his grandchildren more than his own children;" a sentiment coming down from a period perhaps anterior to that of Solomon. His self-sacrifice rendered certain that which would otherwise have been long in doubt. A decree was issued that the succession of the present Emperor should be regarded as the son of Tung Chih. At our last meeting Mr. Balfour furnished the Society with a paper on "The Naturalistic Philosophy of the Chinese," in which he ably advocated the use of the word "Nature" to express the word *Tao*, on which I ventured the opinion that the word "Force" as employed by certain Taoists, were synonymous. To this Mr. Balfour replied through the columns of the *N. C. Daily News*, vindicating the use of the term he had suggested. I take this occasion to admit that "Nature" is the fittest term to express the entity in question; nevertheless it is a curious fact that the Taoist writers, whom Mr. Balfour quotes, intimate that *tao* means everything, and physicists, in calculating forces, sum them up as expressed by the word "force," stating that by that word everything is meant. Now for what the Taoists predicate of *tao*; "There is no place where it is not found; it fills the Universe with its grandeur and sublimity; yet it is so subtle that it exists in all its plenitude in the tips of an Autumn air; it causes the sun and moon to revolve in their appointed orbits, and gives life to the most microscopic insects. Formless, it is the source of every form we see; inaudible, it is the source of all the sounds we hear; invisible, it is that which lies behind every external object in the world; inactive, it produces, sustains and regulates every phenomenon which exists in all their spheres of being. It is impersonal, passionless, working out its appointed ends with the remorselessness of Fate, yet overflowing with benevolence to all." Another whom Mr. Balfour quotes, asks, "What is *Tao*? It is that which supports heaven and covers earth; it has no boundaries, no limits; its height cannot be measured, nor its depth fathomed; it enfolds the Universe in its embrace, and confers visibility upon that which is of itself formless. It holds together the Universe and the Ages, and supplies the three luminaries with light; it is so tenuous and subtle that it pervades everything, just as water pervades wine. It is by *Tao* that beasts walk and birds fly, that the sun and moon are bright, the stars revolve in their courses, when the spring winds blow, the sweet rain falls, and all things live and grow. The feathered ones breed and hatch, the furry ones breed and bear, plants and flowers put forth all their glorious exuberance of foliage, birds lay eggs, and animals produce their offspring. No action is visible outwardly, and yet the work is completed. Shadowy and indistinct! it has no form, indistinct and shadowy! its resources have no end, hidden and obscure! It reinforces all things out of formlessness, penetrating by penetrating everything! it never acts in vain." Surely the foregoing use of the word *Tao* justifies its being rendered "Force," albeit on the whole, "Nature," as proposed by Mr. Balfour, is a better one, and it is destined to be the accepted one. I take this occasion also to say that Mr. Balfour has rendered good service by showing that the term "rationalism" is a misnomer as applied to Taoism, and he skilfully sustains the author of "Oriental Religions," Mr. Johnson, who designates Confucianism as rationalism, an epithet to which Taoism has no shadow of a claim.

Mr. G. J. MORRISON then read some notes which had been received from H. P. Guppy, M.D., on the geology of Takow, giving an interesting account of the origin of Apes Hill and Saracen Head, as indicated by their coral reefs and the fossils discovered. The writer came to the conclusion that Apes Hill was formed from a coral reef on a subsiding bottom, followed by an upheaval. Dr. Guppy had also forwarded to the Society notes he had made on the Yellow River, the Yangtsze, and the Peiho, giving detailed particulars of the velocity of the water of each of these streams and the amount of their deposits. He came to the conclusion that without an upheaval the deposit from these three rivers was sufficient to fill up the Yellow Sea in 36,000 years, whereas according to Sir G. Stannton the Yellow River alone would effect this in the course of 24,000 years.

Mr. MAX SLEVOGT next read a paper on the "Solar Eclipse of the Shoo King."

Votes of thanks were passed to the gentlemen who had contributed papers, and a similar compliment having been paid to Mr. Hippesley for presiding, the meeting terminated.—*N. C. Daily News.*

A VISITOR FROM MALACCA.

The *Globe* says:—Mr. Frank Buckland writes that there has just been brought to London from Malacca one of the largest ourangs that have ever arrived in this country. So far as can be judged he is an adult, and is so terribly fierce that Mr. Jamrach takes extra precautions for his safety. He is between four and five feet high, if not considerably bigger. His physiogomy differs as much from that of the infant members of his family as does the expression of a child a year or two old from that of an adult man. He is covered with hair of a reddish colour, and is a little bald on the top of the head giving him rather a professional appearance. He evidently thinks his present apartment is not big enough for him, for he is continuously shaking the cage, and so tremendous is his strength of arm and hand, that should anything give this "wild man of the wood" a chance it would not be long before he would be off, and then who is to catch him again? There is just space enough between two of the bars for him to put out his hand and arm, and he is continually stretching out his long hairy arm to see if he can clutch anything or anybody. The hair about his head is so arranged that he appears to wear whiskers. He has, moreover, a reddish beard, and under this beard is a very remarkable pouch, the use of which has not as yet been clearly ascertained. As, however, it is capable of dilatation with air, it is, in all probability directly connected with the organs of voice. It is not necessary to go to his native woods to hear him sing, as when in a temper his oratorical remarks are couched in language which no one can fail to understand. This big ourang comes from Malacca. The price asked for him is £150.

The *Straits Times* writes:—This is evidently a mistake. The ourang is a native of Borneo and the one referred to was probably shipped from Malacca.

CRISIS IN HAWAII.

The advent of the *Hoohunj* (says the *Alta California*) which caused a flutter of excitement in this country, seems to have ushered in a tempest in a teapot-commotion in the miniature kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands. By the mail brought by the Chinese steamer, come tidings of exciting events which convulsed the Islands from centre to circumference. Immediately after the prorogation of the last Legislative Assembly, His Majesty, the King, requested the Ministers to send in their commissions. This abrupt dismissal of the Ministry, just after the opprobrium endorsement which the Assembly had given it, by a majority of 32 to 10, created a general feeling of surprise and indignation. This feeling was intensified when the King issued the following proclamation:—"It has pleased His Majesty, the King, to appoint the following gentlemen the members of his Cabinet, viz.—His Excellency John E. Bush to be Minister of the Interior, vice His Excellency S. G. Wilder, resigned. Mr. Celso Caesar Moreno to be Minister of Foreign Relations, vice His Excellency John M. Kapena, resigned. Rev. M. Kuaea to be Minister of Finance, vice His Excellency S. K. Kaai, resigned. Mr. W. C. Jones to be Attorney-General, vice His Excellency Ed. Preston, resigned.—Iolani Palace, August 14th, 1880."

The foreign residents signed memorials to the United States Minister Resident and the British Commissioner and Consul-General, setting forth the general dissatisfaction, created by the dismissal of the Ministry and the appointment of its successors, and showing the injury which was likely to result to their business interests.

A noisy demonstration was made about the Palace, the populace expressing their disapprobation. It has felt that the appointment of two members of the new Ministry, especially that of Mr. Moreno, was intended to show utter disregard of the views and wishes of the entire community. On Monday evening, August 16th, a monster mass-meeting was held at Kaumakapili, and the vast building was crowded to overflowing, and outside a dense mass of people endeavoured to catch a word of what was going on within. Mr. Pilipo and W. R. Castle presided as Chairmen, and they explained that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of expressing public opinion upon the action of His Majesty in removing a Cabinet that had, by vote, received the end

INSURANCES.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [918

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [15

LONDON & STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HITHERTO CALLED THE
STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL..... TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The Undersigned are prepared to ISSUE POLICIES covering FIRE Risks at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1880. [1392

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [17

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

Discount 20 %.

VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [25

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

LINSTEAD & Co.,
Agents Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [23

GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF BERLIN.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1879. [275

THE DUSSELDORF UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1878. [22

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and Manila.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned places.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [606

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%).

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [20

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000; EQUAL TO $833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND ..... $34,132.21.

DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOBY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
TSE KAI TUNG, of the Yee Cheong Hong.
LO YEOK MOON, of the Kwong Man Cheong Firm.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.

Head Office, 8 and 9, Praya West.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1878. [1416

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....	Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE	Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND...	Tls. 263,268
TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th April, 1880	Tls. 913,268

DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKYOSS, Esq. | F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1880. [2

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port and Canton, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $20,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

Discount 20 %.

VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1880. [1457

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, £1,000,000 Sterling.
OF WHICH IS PAID-UP... £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF ..... £120,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... £250,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at HONGKONG, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, and HANKOW, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [18

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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MELCHERS & Co.,
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Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [14

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [16

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

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SIEMSSEN & Co.,
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Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [21

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A. McIVER,
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Hongkong, 27th September, 1880.

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Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 10th October. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, JUN.,
Agent.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1880.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 13th of October, 1880, at NOON, the Company's Steamship "IRAOUADDY," Commandant MACÉ, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until NOON, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 12th of October, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1880.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda, and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilla, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c.

Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.
Registered Trade Mark—An Heraldic Rose.

96, Strand, 128, Regent-street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. [1433

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA and PERRINS have adopted
A NEW LABEL,
bearing their Signature, thus,
LEA AND PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE, and See Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by

EXTRACTS.

THE FLOWER CRAZE.

Time was when ladies copied dress
From Rubens or Giotto,
And imitated to excess
A "Pompadour" or "Waltzan."
Such fashions all have had their fling;
And now Grace, Nell, and Dora
Consider it the proper thing
To "make up" after Flora.

For you can hardly see a skirt,
A bodice, hat, or bonnet,
But that the wearer—artful flirt!—
Has grafted Nature on it.
The choicest roses you may meet
In bloom in Piccadilly,
Or, strolling down a smoky street,
Some splendid water-lily.

Nor does this last of Fashion's "booms"
Restrict the use of flowers,
For commonplace reception-rooms
Are turned to rural bowers;
Azaleas, orchids, what you please,
Obtrude their tinted craniums;
While forms grow up with orange-trees,
And palms with pink geraniums.

Thus leaves and blossoms screen the wall
In emulation hearty,
Until an ordinary ball
Looks like a garden-party:
And soon—if, thinking of the floors,
With grass they shall provide them—
Our gardens will be all indoors,
And we must live outside them!

—Fun.

QUEER STORIES.

RAGGLES, THE BURGLAR.

Miss Sophia Brindleton was a by no means unattractive spinster of thirty, who was independent in her circumstances, and lived alone with her younger sister Phœbe, and three female servants, in a pretty villa of St. John's Wood. Undesirous of matrimony, Miss Brindleton devoted herself to intellectual pursuits, and took an enlightened interest in politics. She thought herself entitled to a vote, and belonged to an Association which agitated for women's rights. Her favourite hobby was the development of strength in woman. She herself, though graceful and handsome, was a person of strong mind—firm, judicious, brave; and she was of opinion that the so-called weakness of women, is, for the most part, only affectation, which the fair sex put on under the mistaken idea that it renders them interesting. Miss Brindleton's friends were far from all agreeing in these opinions, and many doubted whether Miss B. herself, if placed suddenly in a position of great danger or difficulty, would be able to act with the same fortitude as a man. But an opportunity arose for putting her to the proof, and it will be seen from what follows how well she stood the ordeal.

One summer night, or rather about two in the morning, Miss Brindleton—who had imprudently opened her window (it looked on to a garden at the back of her house) before going to bed, on account of the heat—was awakened by a noise, and, starting up, saw a burglar in her room. The starry sky gave just light enough to enable her to perceive the outlines of the man's figure without seeing his features. He was a tall, powerfully built man, and he was helping himself to Miss Brindleton's watch, her purse, and some trinkets which she had left on the toilet table. Disturbed in his occupation by the slight exclamation which Miss Brindleton uttered when she awoke, he lifted a dark lantern which he had laid on the table, unmasked the bull's-eye, and turned its light full upon the lady whom he was despoiling.

Undaunted, Miss Brindleton—though she could no longer see him now for the glare—stared straight before her, and asked: "Well, what are you doing?"

No answer being vouchsafed, the advocate of Woman's Rights continued: "That watch of mine is not a valuable one to anyone except myself, for it is a gift; but I have a much more precious one downstairs which I will give you if you will leave me this one, and I should like you to leave me those rings too; I will give you the worth of them in money."

"Yes, I dessay," grumbled the burglar, "you want me to let you get up that you may raise an alarm and have me nabbed."

"I give you my word of honour that if you go out of the room while I put on a dressing-gown, I will take you downstairs, and raise no alarm at all."

"If you did, I'd mightly soon quiet yer with my jemmy," growled the burglar.

"If you feel so strong, what have you to be frightened about?" retorted Miss Brindleton, logically.

"Well, you're a well plucked 'un, I must say," remarked the burglar, with involuntary admiration; and, with noiseless steps (for he had taken his shoes off), he stole out of the room, and waited on the landing while Miss Brindleton glided out of bed and put on a *peignoir*.

So far our heroine had acted with a perfect mixture of courage and prudence. She had seen at a glance that it would be madness for her to try and grapple single-handed with the burglar; and she had reflected that if she raised an alarm she would scare her young sister Phœbe, frighten the maid-servants, and possibly exasperate the burglar into breaking her head. On the other hand, she did not like yielding to this armed aggression in a spiritless way, and as she dressed, she was much tempted to take up a revolver which lay in one of her drawers, and to invite the burglar to step out into the garden with her and exchange shots according to the etiquette of the duello. She was restrained by the consideration that the burglar was at this moment relying on her honour, so she simply lighted a candle, walked out of the room with it in her hand, and passing the burglar, requested him to follow her downstairs. The burglar did so obediently, as a servant; but Miss Brindleton had noticed, as she went by him, that he had put on a mask, so that his face was now hidden.

Miss Brindleton used to keep her cheque-book, money, and other valuables in a desk that stood in her study on the ground-floor. As she made her way to this receptacle, it occurred to her that she was doing a very rash thing, for what was there to prevent the robber knocking her down, and stealing anything she possessed, including the watch she desired to keep. Thinking, however, that it was best to show no signs of fear, she walked straight to her desk, unlocked it, and was about to hand the man a massive gold turnip watch set with diamonds, which had belonged to an uncle of hers, when the burglar addressed her thus in a low, sheepish tone: "Look here, miss, I doan't want to take yer watch; I'm alone in this job, so I'll be satisfied if yer pay me off with twenty pounds—that'll do for me."

"Twenty pounds, you say?" returned Miss Brindleton, calmly, and, taking up a small gold bag, she began to count out a number of sovereigns. "Five, ten, eighteen, twenty."

"You've made it twenty-one," said the burglar, honourably pushing back a superfluous coin, whilst he pocketed the rest. "And now, miss, I'll go; and I'm much obliged to you."

"I think I had better let you out through the front door, that will be more convenient for you than climbing out of the window," said Miss Brindleton; "allow me to add that I am sorry to see a man of your size and strength engaged on such dishonest work as this. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"Ah, miss, it isn't everybody that can be honest by merely wishing it," replied the burglar, as he followed Miss Brindleton into the passage; and he made the lady a respectful and rather mournful bow as she ushered him out.

"I shall remember you, my man," muttered Miss Brindleton to herself, as she closed the door and put up the chain; and presently she returned to her room to reflect on what had just happened, and to ponder as to what she ought to do next.

Her nerves were somewhat unstrung, and she would have liked to indulge in the feminine luxury of a good cry; but, surmounting this weak temptation, she decided that the best thing for her to do would be to go off to the police-station and give information against the burglar. Accordingly she dressed, stole quietly out of the house, and, undeterred by the fear walking through the streets alone at night, she betook herself to the station, and made a full statement of her adventure to the officials on duty. Now, it so happened that about half-an-hour before, a policeman on his beat had noticed a man answering to the description of the burglar counting some sovereigns under a lamp-post, and he had afterwards seen this man enter a low lodging-house, presumably to sleep there. So it was suggested that Miss Brindleton should remain at the station while the police repaired to this lodging-house. Miss Brindleton consenting, was accommodated with a seat and a cup of coffee in the inspector's room, and in about forty minutes had the satisfaction of seeing her burglar brought in, securely handcuffed between two constables. The man gave a start when he saw her, and as she dictated her charge in a clear, composed voice, he muttered: "I wouldn't have expected this of you, miss; no, I wouldn't."

"You did not expect that I would leave you unpunished for breaking into my house, did you?" asked Miss Brindleton, with some scorn.

"I acted square by you, miss," said the burglar. "I might have took yer watches and other things, but I went off quietly with the money yer gave me, and I never laid a finger on yer. 'Tain't handsome of yer, miss; I thought you was a better sort."

For the burglar's good opinion of her Miss Brindleton cared little. She turned her back on him, and, accepting the politely proffered escort of the inspector, who offered to see her home, returned to her house, rejoicing that she had done a very clever thing in a prompt, satisfactory manner. Not a soul in the house, except herself, had been disturbed by the night's events, and, as Miss Brindleton let herself in with a latchkey, the first intimation which her sister and servants got of the burglary was when she told them of the facts herself at breakfast.

Of course, her communication caused some excitement. The servants uttered exclamations, trembling; and the younger Miss Brindleton screamed; but presently, when Phœbe had become more composed, she fell to thinking, and all at once said: "Sophie, do you think it was quite right to give that burglar in charge after he had behaved so well?"

"Do you call it good behaviour to break into my house and steal twenty pounds from me?" inquired Miss Brindleton, in grave surprise.

"Well, but Sophie, he had your life in his hands, you know; and if he had stunned you, and then made off with all your things, he might never have been caught, whereas now he will be sent to prison for years."

"That is a weak sentiment," retorted Sophia, in her primmest tone. "I was bound to get this man apprehended for the protection of others."

Phœbe said nothing just then, but she remained unconvinced, and often afterwards she alluded to the burglar in pitying terms. The man's name turned out to be Raggles, and Phœbe would speak of him as "poor Raggles." This poor Raggles was in due time arraigned at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to penal servitude for seven years. As he left the dock, he once more turned towards Miss Brindleton, who was in court with her sister, and said: "'Twasn't kind o' you, Miss; you don't help a chap to be honest, you don't. If you had let me alone after giving me them 'ere twenty pounds, I should never have forgotten it, and it might a' been the saving of me."

"Oh, Sophie, how dreadful!" muttered the soft-hearted Phœbe, nestling close to her sister. "Don't you think you might ask the judge to take off some part of the poor man's punishment?"

"He has not got a day more than he deserves," replied Sophia, with her lips set. Her heart was quite as tender as Phœbe's, and it felt very sore just then for the wretched Raggles; but Miss Brindleton thought that any outward display of sentiment was undignified, so she kept her feelings to herself.

She was not at ease, however, and when she returned home, she catechised herself as to whether she had truly, according to the lights of her conscience, done her duty in getting Raggles sent to penal servitude? Her answer was that she had done her duty, her plain duty, nothing but her duty, and she curtly silenced Phœbe next time the latter alluded to "poor Raggles."

Raggles became a forbidden topic. Nevertheless, Sophia Brindleton did not feel quite happy about the man when she thought of him all alone.

Six years passed. One night—a summer night as on the first occasion—Miss Brindleton was again awoke by a burglar. She sat up in bed, rubbed her eyes, and recognized Raggles.

"I've got a ticket of leave," said the fellow, gruffly; "you know me, I dessay. Now, just come down, and give me all you've got in your drawers, or I'll smash your head in. Look sharp."

"Why, you're Raggles!" stammered Sophia, unable to say anything else.

"Yes, I'm Raggles, and a nice trick you served me six years ago," answer the burglar, with a curse. "Now, turn out of bed, and come down; I've got your purse, watch, rings, and other things in my pocket, but I'm not going to leave the house till I've got all your money and silver plate, and if you squeal, by golly, I'll wring yer neck."

Poor Sophia sat up in her bed bereft of speech. Her sister Phœbe was married now, and no longer lived with her; she had only two female servants in the house, and it would have been useless to scream. But, on the other hand, she happened to have £2,000 in bank-notes, and £3,000 worth of jewellery in her desk; valuables which were to have been sent next day to the bankers.

"I'll give you a hundred pounds, Mr. Raggles," she stammered in her agony.

"I'll take *everything you've got*," was Raggles's blunt answer. "And now look alive."

* * * * *

Half-an-hour later a queer scene might have been witnessed in Miss Brindleton's parlour. Raggles had packed up in a small portmanteau, which he had purloined from Miss B., every article of value which Sophia possessed, and, fatigued by his labours, he was lolling in an arm-chair, while Miss Brindleton, with trembling hands, poured him out a glass of sherry.

"Now go down on your knees and swear an oath to me," laughed the Ticket of Leave man, who, having toss off his first dram, was holding out his glass for a second: "Swear that you won't peach against me, or I'll cut off all your hair and your ears afterwards."

"I swear," faltered Sophia, who, seeing Raggles's face so terrible, had dropped on her knees.

"That'll do," said the ex-convict; "I know that you're an honest woman, and wouldn't tell a lie. If you did, though, one of my mates would find you out and do for yer."

Saying this, Raggles shouldered his lootings, all tied up in a bundle, and walked out of the house. He has been living at large ever since. Miss Brindleton has not dared to inform against him, nor even to speak about him to her sister Phœbe.—*Truth.*

INVENTORS.

It has been said that no biographies are sadder than those of literary men. Pierius Valerianus published a work, "De Infelicitate Literatorum," as far back as the sixteenth century, and a German scholar followed with a book entitled "Infelix Literatus" in 1680. Great authors have told the same story from the days of Johnson to our own. But there is another class of men who may be said to have fully shared the calamities of the other brainworkers. We allude to inventors. As a rule, their histories are of the saddest nature. If the world often recognises genius only in time to give it a magnificent funeral, it is even slower to acknowledge the merits of many an ingenious inventor. Often an invention may be widely used, and its real author remain wholly unknown. He may have lacked the means to patent his secret, or unscrupulous companions may have pirated it, or he may never have been able to expend the sums requisite to bring it to perfection. Does not the very name "inventor" prepare us to listen to a tale of calamity?

Centuries ago men were cautious how they proclaimed themselves inventive geniuses. Faust narrowly escaped the stake as a wizard when he produced his first printed Bible, although he had prudently attempted to hide his secret and pass off the early specimens of his press as manuscripts. Roger Bacon purposely kept back some of his inventions for fear of evil consequences. It was only when protected by some powerful king or noble that many an ingenious man dared to publish his inventions to the world he hoped to benefit, for to be wiser than his era was generally accepted as an undoubted proof of witchcraft and punished accordingly. A German abbot of the 15th century who invented a form of secret writing something akin to modern shorthand, nearly lost his life in consequence of some of his attempts at stenography falling into the hands of an ignorant prior, who concluded that the strange characters must be invocations of evil spirits. Even when an inventor's life was no longer endangered by his success, difficulties and discouragements innumerable surrounded his path. Palissy indeed, succeeded in discovering the secret of enamelling china, but after what years of failure and penury—the flooring of his rooms taken to feed his furnace, his wife's wedding-ring sacrificed to the melting-pot. Any heart less stout than that of the brave old Calvinist would never have persevered so long in so apparently hopeless a quest. Arkwright's improvements in machinery were rewarded with riot and abuse by his fellow townsmen. Vesalius, the great Spanish anatomist, who introduced so many improvements in the medical science of his era, would have been burnt by the Inquisition had not Philip II. protected him.

In our own days an inventor has no personal danger to fear, but unless possessed of a large fortune, is rarely likely to succeed in bringing his ideas into profitable notice. As a rule, an inventor's life rather resembles that of an old alchemist giving time and money to the prosecution of his dream, buoyed up by false hopes, and rarely reaping a satisfactory reward. Of course there are exceptions to every rule. Some lucky beings hit on a simple practical invention of general utility, and make their fortune by their ingenuity. The inventor of the system of severing postage stamps by perforation has had, we believe, no reason to complain of the result of his "happy thought," and the quick brains that devised a way of opening soda-water bottles without the clumsy aid of a corkscrew, that first suggested balance-handle knives, and many other trifling but useful improvements, have profited by their ingenuity. A reward, too, is waiting to be claimed by the inventor of a system of checking the "takings" of omnibus conductors if such an ingenious individual shall arise. But against the few successful patentees who reap the just reward of their labours, what a history of "failures" can be set! Would any one rejoice at hearing a friend or relative "had made an invention;" entered on that great lottery where so many blanks are found in comparison with the few prizes? The records of the Patent Office are melancholy ones. Many good ideas, the germ of many a useful scheme, lie buried there. The original inventor was never able to perfect his thought, or it did not "take" with the public; and so after a vain struggle, which probably ruined him and his family, he was constrained to let the "great idea" fall into oblivion. Any man of business whose work is of a financial description must have had visits from sanguine inventors, who desire to commission him to find a purchaser for some golden idea that is to make their fortunes and that of the lucky individual to whom they are willing to sell their secret for a few thousand pounds. For an inventor generally describes the value of his idea after the grandiloquent fashion of Dr. Johnson at the sale of Thrale's brewery.—"Sir, we are here to dispose, not merely of a parcel of tubs and vats, but of the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice." Too soon the unlucky inventor learns that the world will not take his cherished idea at his extravagant price, if he sells it at all, he may be glad, after weary months of "hope deferred," to accept tens where he asked thousands. Often an invention may be clever but useless, or too troublesome to become generally popular, or it simply may not "take," for no assignable reason. It is difficult to account for public caprice in the matter of novelties. How often do we see some new inventions briskly advertised for months, and then totally disappearing? while another, which appeared at the same time, grows into general use.

Of course some inventors are simply hare-brained enthusiasts, whose wild dreams could never be of the least practical use. Some curious specimens of this kind of perverted ingenuity have come down to us from past centuries. An enthusiast of the seventeenth century had a scheme for a kind of sympathetic telegraph between two persons at a distance. A piece of skin was to be transferred from the arm of each to that of his friend, and on this transplanted flesh the letters of the alphabet tattooed. When either wished to communicate with the other, he pricked a letter, and a sympathetic throb was experienced in the same spot on the arm of his friend. History does not record if any one tried this ingenious invention. A Rosicrucian named Heydan, who flourished nearly two hundred years ago, wished to reform the usual system of medical treatment. His theory—closely resembling that of Dr. Tanner—was that all disease was occasioned by the mistaken habit of eating food; that if persons would only believe it, "there was in pure fresh air a fine foreign fatness" quite sufficient to sustain life. Very greedy people, who objected thus to "live on air," might stew down meat and apply it, as a plaister, to the exterior of the stomach—a concession which ought to content the most ravenous appetite. Enthusiastic vegetarians might like to try this experiment. It is difficult to know if some of the reputed "inventions" of the ancients ever really existed; but if they were in truth possessed of the method of making ever-burning lamps and of manufacturing glass that could be bent without breaking, the inventors of these arts have carried their trade secrets with them to the Elysian fields, for they are lost treasures to posterity. Nothing is more difficult than to fix the precise date of any invention. Antiquarians are constantly informing us that countless modern improvements are merely revivals of ancient arts, or that they have been clearly foreshadowed by writers of past centuries. It is not the least of an inventor's trials that, even if he succeed in bringing out his idea, some one is sure to arise to rob him of his claim to originality.—*Globe.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 1ST OCT., 1880.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$98.00 to 102.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$108.00 to 118.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$116.00 to 124.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$84.00 to 91.00
Chints, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.00 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.35 to 2.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.70 to 2.75
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.65 to 1.75
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.15
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$2.35 to 2.45
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.35 to 2.65
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$3.20 to 3.35
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. &32in. 6lbs. p. pc.	$1.30 to 1.45
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. &32in. 7lbs. p. pc.	$1.50 to 1.65
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds36in8lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.90 to 1.95
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds36in8lbs. QL p. pc.	$2.10 to 2.15
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds36in8lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.70 to 2.75
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.72 to 0.75
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.75 to 0.77
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.40
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.35
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.05 to 3.70
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.40 to 3.45
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.75 to 1.85
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.70 to 5.75
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$4.40 to 4.50
White Shirtings, EI, per piece	$6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.25 to 4.25
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.65 to 4.75
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.95 to 5.25
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$6.15 to 6.30
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$15.40 to 16.00
Camlets, HHH, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.00 to 16.40
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Long Ells, M M Scarlet, per piece	$3.30 to 3.35
Long Ells, M M Assorted, per piece	$3.30 to 3.35
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$8.20 to 8.25
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$8.40 to 8.45
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$7.65 to 7.82
Lastings, DD, per piece	$18.50 to 18.20
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$2.20 to 2.30
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$2.85 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.75 to 6.80
Lead, WB, per picul	$6.00 to 6.05
Lead, LB, per picul	$5.90 to 5.95
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$5.90 to 5.95
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$59.40 to 59.60
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$59.50 to 59.70
Steel, English, per tub	$3.20 to 3.25
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.15 to 4.25
Sheathing Metal, per picul	$22.00 to 22.50
Spelter, per picul	$7.15 to 7.20
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$26.90 to 27.80
Tin, Plates, per box	$5.75 to 5.85

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$18.50 to 19.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$1.55 to 1.65
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.45 to 1.55
Bark, Siam, per picul	$0.83 to 1.10
Bark, Cassia, per picul	$15.20 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$17.50 to 17.80
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$44.00 to 46.50
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$8.50 to 81.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$1,650 to 2,550
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$75.00 to 210
Brimstone, per picul	$2.55 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.00 to 8.00

PRODUCE.

Camphor, packed, per picul	$22.90 to 23.80
Camphor, Barcos, clean, per picul	$3,500 to 3,800
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$1,300 to 1,350
Cardamons, Superior	$125 to 135
Cardamons, Inferior, per picul	$26.00 to 30.50
Cloves, per picul	$41.00 to 45.00
Coals, Afloat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per picul	$23.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$21.00 to 22.50
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$15.50 to 15.80
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$17.00 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$18.20 to 18.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.80 to 17.30
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.20 to 16.30
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$16.50 to 16.90
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.10 to 4.20
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.20 to 4.30
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chanchow, per picul	$26.00 to 27.50
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 3.3.5 to 3.4.5
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 2.0.5 to 3.0.5
Dried Lily Flowers	$6.25 to 6.35
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.68 to 1.81
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.95 to 4.10
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.95 to 7.10
Fungus	$49.00 to 50.00
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 235
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 17.7.0 to 18.0.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 30.5.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.90 to 5.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.20 to 4.50
Mushrooms, per picul	$38.00 to 46.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$8.95 to 9.15
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$7.25 to 7.45
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$6.15 to 6.50
Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.4.5 to 5.[illegible]
Peas, White, per picul	$2.04 to 2.[illegible]
Peas, Green, per picul	$1.98 to 2.[illegible]
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.82 to 1.[illegible]
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$1.75 to 1.[illegible]
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$1.75 to [illegible]
Pearl Barley, per picul	$1.50 to 7.[illegible]
Potatoe Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.6.0 to 1.[illegible]
Putchuck, per picul	$13.00 to 1[illegible]
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,600 to 3,[illegible]
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,[illegible]
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$2.20 to 2.[illegible]
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$2.14 to [illegible]
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.67 to [illegible]
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.54 to [illegible]
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.94 to [illegible]
Rice, Saigon, Hemp-bags	$1.85 to [illegible]
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.75 to [illegible]
Rice, Japan	$2.60 to 2.[illegible]
Saltpetre, per picul	$6.25 to [illegible]
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$2.95 to [illegible]
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$3.10 to [illegible]
Sesamum, White, per picul	$4.55 to [illegible]
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.7.5 to 6.[illegible]
Sharkefins, per picul	$35.00 to 70.[illegible]
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 35.[illegible]
Shellfish, California, per picul	$11.50 to 12.[illegible]
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to [illegible]
Straits Produce, &c.,—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.75 to [illegible]
Pepper, White, per picul	$15.60 to 16.[illegible]
Pepper, Black, per picul	$10.00 to 10.[illegible]
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to [illegible]
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$3.[illegible]0 to [illegible]
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$4.35 to [illegible]
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$21.50 to 22.[illegible]
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.45 to [illegible]
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$1.35 to 2.[illegible]
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$3.20 to [illegible]
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$2.65 to [illegible]
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$5.05 to [illegible]
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$9.90 to 10.[illegible]
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$11.50 to 12.[illegible]
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$7.85 to [illegible]
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$6.80 to [illegible]
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to [illegible]
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to [illegible]
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.15 to [illegible]
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.6.0 to 6.[illegible]
Window Glass, per box	$3.35 to [illegible]

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
America	Sept. 4	Mooney	Brit. str	948	Birley & Co	Repairing
Conquest	Oct. 1	Hamlin	Brit. str	318	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hoihow
Dale	Sept. 21	Thompson	Brit. str	645	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Danube	Sept. 30	Claughy	Brit. str	561	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Esmeralda	Sept. 30	Talbot	Brit. str	395	Russell & Co	Manila
Hing Shing	Sept. 19	Hawthorne	Chi. str	444	C. M. S. N. Co	
Hongkong	Sept. 10		Brit. str	66	Kwok Keen Kie	
Ichang	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Japan	Sept. 30	Gardner	Brit. str	1865	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Calcutta
Java	Sept. 28	de Ridder	Dut. str	1057	Geo. R. Stevens & Co	Haiphong
Kang-shi	Sept. 19	Crowlie	Chi. str	883	C. M. S. N. Co	Hoihow
Kin-Kiang	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Malaga	Oct. 1	Pauls	Ger. str	1045	Russell & Co	London
Malacca	Sept. 3	Seaton	Brit. str	1129	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Mariveles	Aug. 7	Munoz	Span. str	523	Remedios & Co	Repairing
Moath	Sept. 28	Johnson	Brit. str	1337	G. R. Stevens & Co	Australia
Monmuir	Oct. 1	W. Ellis	Brit. str	2000	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Australia
Namoa	Sept. 28	Westoby	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Oceanic	Sept. 29	Metcalfe	Brit. str		O. & O. S. S. Co	Yokohama
Paladin	Sept. 25	Parker	Brit. str	897	C. M. S. N. Co	
Patroclus	Oct. 1	White	Brit. str	1680	Butterfield & Swire	
Ping-on	Sept. 30	McCaslin	Amr. str	477	Russell & Co	Hoihow
Powan	—	A. G. Carey	Brit. str		H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Sea Gull	Mar. 24	Hayden	Amr. str	48	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
Sumida Maru	Sept. 26	Hubonot	Jap. str	828	M. B. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama
Tunis	Sept. 27	Irvine	Brit. str	886	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Saigon
Yottung	Oct. 1	Scott	Brit. str	236	Kwok Acheong & Sons	Swatow
SAILING VESSELS.						
Agnes Muir	Sept. 21	Lowe	Brit. sh	853	Carlowitz & Co	Havre
Alice Buck	Aug. 27	Herriman	Amr. sh	1425	Vogel & Co	New York
A. H. Smith	Sept. 19	Bartlett	Amr. sh	1457	P. & O. S. N. Co	Valley Forge
Alva	July 28	E. de Souza	Port. sh	632	Brandao & Co	
Amoy	Sept. 18	Schade	Ger. sch	314	Chinese	
Aurrora	Aug. 29	Milne	Brit. bk	294	Kwong Chong Tye	
Bessie	Aug. 30	Mabb	Brit. bg	228	Siemssen & Co	
Brunette	Sept. 19	Dow	Brit. bk	375	Russell & Co	
Cananore	Sept. 20	Laffitte	Fren. bk	558	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Canton	Sept. 18	Knudson	Siam. sh	779	Chinese	
Cashmere	Sept. 29	Collamore	Amr. sh	936	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Channel Queen	Sept. 19	Lacheur	Brit. bk	609	Schellhass & Co	
Cora	Aug. 20	Coombs	Amr. sh	1431	Russell & Co	New York
Courier	Sept. 19	La Porte	Fren. bk	346	Landstein & Co	
Dorothea	Sept. 19	Moller	Ger. bk	620	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Flechero	Sept. 5	Corlyon	Brit. bk	730	Wieler & Co	
France	Sept. 29	Exmelin	Fren. bk	499	Landstein & Co	
G. Admiral	Sept. 18	Thompson	Amr. sh		Russell & Co	
H. W. Dudley	Aug. 31	Dudley	Amr. bk	1098	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Iris	Sept. 20	Shaw	Brit. sch	206	Siemssen & Co	
James Bailey	Sept. 18	Mann	Amr. sh	1531	P. & O. S. N. Co	
John A. Briggs	Aug. 25	Randall	Amr. sh	2110	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
John M. Clerk	Aug. 7	Conant	Amr. bk	719	D. Lapraik & Co	
Kim H. Tye	Sept. 7	Reynolds	Siam. bk	316	Captain	
Louisa	Sept. 14	Schierich	Ger. sch	245	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Lota	Sept. 23	Duffield	Brit. bk	472	Borneo Co	
Manila II.	Sept. 21	Gonner	Ger. bk	511	Siemssen & Co	
Marie Alfred	Sept. 82	Brégeon	Fren. bk	308	Chinese	
Minnie Carvill	Sept. 16	Clark	Brit. bk	584	Captain	
Nardoo	Sept. 19	J. Paul	Brit. bk	379	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Oregon	Aug. 30	Penn